

THE YAZOO WHIG AND POLITICAL REGISTER.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor and Proprietor.

YAZOO CITY, (MI.) FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1840.

VOL. 5, No. 4.—Whole No. 212.

Yazoo City Whig and Political Register.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
BY J. A. STEVENS,
(CITY PRINTER)

On Main Street, opposite N. B. Hamer's, in
the north end of the "Manchester Hall."

TERMS.—The Whig will be furnished to sub-
scribers at \$5 00 per annum in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of
\$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents
for each week thereafter—ten lines or less, con-
stituting a square. The number of insertions re-
quired, must be marked on the margin of the man-
uscript, or they will be inserted till forbid, and
charged accordingly. Advertisements from a dis-
tance, must be accompanied with the cash, or
good reference in town. Announcing candidates
for office will be \$10 for county offices, \$10 for
state offices—in advance.

Yearly Advertising.

For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure
\$60. No contract taken for less than one year—
and payable half yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisements is limited to
their own immediate business; and all advertise-
ments for the benefit of other persons, sent in by
them must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements.

For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$12
" 10 do do do 6 do 20
" 10 do do do 12 do 30

As the above rates are the same as those estab-
lished in Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson,
Grand Gulf and elsewhere in this State, no dis-
count will be made from them in any case
whatever.

ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR
ON DELIVERY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The rights of editors and publishers of papers
have been too long neglected. Justice will never
be done unless these rights are asserted their
rights and enforced the most rigid rules, which
will be found alike salutary to the public and
beneficial to those engaged in the press. Pub-
lishers of papers have been so long imposed upon
by the community at large, that they are con-
sidered to some extent a degraded class of beings,
when in fact there is no vocation in life so hon-
orable, deserving of so high consideration, pro-
ducing so much good, a class that exerts so power-
ful an influence. It is known to be proverbial for
the debtors to newspaper publishers to consider
their demands as the last to be paid—debts to
which they can refuse to pay with justice and
honor; hence, it is incumbent upon the con-
ductors of the press to assert their own rights,
and resolve, severally and jointly, to bring all
of newspapers under the same obligations that
attach to other contracts, or always remain in po-
verty and want, with thousands due them from the
most solvent men in the country.

We call upon all editors and publishers of pa-
pers who approve of the following rules, to endorse
them by their signatures—place them at the head
of their papers, and strictly adhere to them.

1st. No subscription received without payment
in advance.

2d. No subscription received for less than six
months.

3d. Advance payment will be required from
all transient advertisers.

4th. To announce no man for any office, either
State or County, without the advance payment of
ten dollars.

5th. Political circulars charged as advertise-
ments and payment required in advance.

6th. All advertisements of a personal alterca-
tion will be charged double and payment requir-
ed in advance.

7th. Election tickets will not be printed with-
out order; nor delivered to any person without
payment.

8th. All subscribers, without respect to persons
who are delinquents, on the first of October, will
be stricken from the list, and their accounts put
in suit.

The above rules, we, the undersigned, pledge
ourselves to abide by.

JAMES A. STEVENS,
Editor and Proprietor of the Yazoo City Whig

S. H. B. BLACK,
Editor of the Natchez Courier.

BESANCON & HALDAY,
Publishers of the Mississippi Free Trader.

JAMES HAGAN,
Editor and Proprietor of the Vicksburg Sentinel.

WM. M. SMYTH,
Editor and Proprietor of the Grand Gulf Adv.

A. B. & S. C. CORWINE,
Editors and Proprietors of the Yazoo Banner.

GEORGE A. WILSON,
Editor & Proprietor of the Holly Springs Banner.

THOMAS BROWN,
Editor of the Rodney Telegraph.

J. M. DUFFIELD,
Editor of the Grand Gulf Whig.

W. B. TEBB,
Editor of the Fayette Advertiser.

NEED & NEWTON,
Publishers of the Southern Reporter.

BAKER & CURTIS,
Editors and Proprietors of the Southern Argu-

ment.

Publisher of the Southern Sentinel.

ARCA S. CLARK,
Publisher of the Port Gibson Correspondent.

GEO. R. KIGER,
Editor of Gallatin Star.

SUNDAY MORNING ATLAS.

This weekly periodical has commenced
giving a series of illustrations by the
best artists in New York, called

PORTRAITS OF THE PEOPLE.

These are accompanied by graphic sketches
of character. The price of the Atlas is only
one dollar and fifty cents per annum, and
for this small price subscribers will have
yearly fifty-two splendid engravings, besides
all the news of the week, Tales, Criticisms,
Fun, Faceties, Humor, Wit, Spice, &c.

The great popularity which the Sunday
Morning Atlas has obtained in the space of
something less than two years, has induced
its proprietors to give, at a great expense,
this peculiar and interesting feature.

Two subscribers joining can enclose a \$3
bill, or subscribers may enclose one dollar,
and they will receive the paper for eight
months.

Postmasters who obtain subscriptions are
allowed one fourth of the subscription.

All subscriptions to be paid in advance,
as no papers will be sent until the cash is
received.

Country papers exchanging with us will
please copy or notice this advertisement.

Office, No. 103 Nassau street, N. York.

May 1 HERRICK, WEST & ROPES

BILLS OF LADING,

For Sale at this Office.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
GEN. WM. H. HARRISON.

"I have often risked my life in the field in de-
fense of my country, and I shall to-morrow risk
my political life in favor of the Union of the
States."—(Vote on the Missouri Question.)—Gen.
Harrison.

"I do not, indeed, think it would be wrong to
make all public officers account for any sudden
increase of wealth."—Gen. Harrison.

"I have never laid claim to any other merit than
that of entire devotion to the cause in which we
were engaged, and a zeal that regarded as nothing
every personal inconvenience."—Gen. Harrison.

"I deny, therefore, to the General Government,
the exercise of any power but what is expressly
given to it by the Constitution, or what is essen-
tially necessary to carry the power expressly
given into effect."—Gen. Harrison.

"General Harrison is the only commander in our
service to whom a British army surrendered dur-
ing the last war."—Hon. J. R. Underwood's letter
to Thomas Allen.

FAN BUREN in 1836.

"I owe it, however,
to candor, to say to you,
that I have not been able
to entirely myself that
the grant to Congress,
in the Constitution,
of the power of
"exclusive legislation
in all cases whatever" over
the Federal District,
does not confer on that
body the same authority
over the subject that
would otherwise have
been proposed by the
States of Maryland and
Virginia; or that Con-
gress might not, in vir-
tue of the power, take
such steps upon the sub-
ject in this District, as
States might themselves
take within their own
limits, and consistently
with their rights of so-
vereignty."

"Thus viewing the
matter, I would not,
from the lights now be-
fore me, feel myself safe
in pronouncing that Con-
gress does not possess
the power of interfering
with an abolishing sla-
very in the District of
Columbia."

In 1821.

Mr. Van Buren, as a
member of the N. York
Convention, he voted to
give free negroes the right
of suffrage.

In 1822.

Mr. Van Buren voted
to prohibit the introduc-
tion of slaves into the
territory of Florida.

AN Eloquent Record.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON was born in Virginia, on
the 9th of February, 1773.

In 1791, when nineteen years of age, he was ap-
pointed by Washington an ensign in our infant
army.

In 1792, he was promoted to the rank of Lieuten-
ant, and in 1793 he joined the legion under Gen.
Wayne, and in a few days thereafter was selected
by him as one of his aids.

On the 24th of August, 1794, he distinguished
himself in the battle of Miami, and obtained the
most flattering written approbation of General
Wayne.

In 1795 he was made a captain, and was placed
in command of Fort Washington.

In 1797, he was appointed, by President Adams,
Secretary of the North Western Territory, and
ex-officio Lieutenant Governor.

In 1798, he was chosen a delegate to Congress.

In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana,
and in the same year, President Jefferson ap-
pointed him sole commissioner for treating with the
Indians.

In 1800, he was reappointed Governor of Indiana
by Madison.

On the 10th of November, 1811, he gained the
victory of TIPPECANOE.

On the 11th of September, 1812, he was appointed
by Madison, Commander-in-Chief of the North
Western Army.

On the 1st of May, 1813, the siege of Fort
Miesse commenced—lasted six days and was ter-
minated by the brilliant and successful sortie of
Gen. Harrison.

On the 31st of July, 1813, the battle of FEAR
SKEWENON occurred.

In September, 1813, following the flying British
he reconquered Detroit and the whole Peninsula
of Michigan.

In October, 1813, he pursued Gen. Proctor into
Upper Canada, and on the 5th utterly destroyed
or captured his Army in the battle of the Thames.

In 1814, he was appointed by Madison, one of the
Commissioners to treat with the Indians, and
in the same year, with his colleagues, Gov. Shelby
and Gen. Cass, concluded the celebrated treaty
of Greenville.

In 1815, he was again appointed such Commis-
sioner, with Gen. McArthur and Mr. Graham, and
negotiated a treaty at Detroit.

In 1816, he was elected a member of Congress.

In January, 1816, he introduced a resolution
in honor of Keadunko, and supported it in one of the
most feeling, classical and eloquent speeches ever
delivered in the House of Representatives.

In 1819, he was elected a member of the Ohio
Senate.

In 1824, he was elected Senator in Congress,
and was appointed, in 1825, Chairman of the Mil-
litary Committee, in place of Gen. Jackson, who
had resigned.

In 1827, he was appointed Minister to Colum-
bia, and in 1829 wrote his immortal letter to Col-
umbia, the deliverer of South America.

Of him, Col. Johnson (Vice President) thus
spoke, in the House of Representatives, whilst a
member of that body:

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison, I need not
speak—the history of the West is his history. For
forty years he has been identified with its in-
terests, its perils and its hopes. Universally be-
loved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by
his ability in the councils of his country, he has
been yet more illustriously distinguished in the
field. During the late war, he was longer in ac-
tual service, than any other general officer, he
was, perhaps, often in action than any one of
them, and never sustained a defeat."

"The blessings of thousands of women and

children rescued from the scorching knife of the
barbarians, and from the still more savage Doctor,
rest on Harrison, and his gallant army."

Simon Snyder's Message to the Pennsylvania
Legislature, Dec. 10, 1813.

Gen. Harrison's Capacity.—Mr. Ritchie, of the
Richmond Enquirer, in certainly the most promi-
nent and influential Van Buren editor in the South,
his testimony, therefore, as to the ability of Gen.
Harrison, may as well be thrown to the winds as
ready accumulated. In 1814, when war desolat-
ed the land, Mr. Ritchie spoke of Gen. Harrison
in this wise, "The Secretary of War holds, not
only the most important, but the most difficult
station in the Government. It requires a rare
combination of talents. He must be an experi-
enced man, indefatigable, brilliant and prompt in
his convictions; decisive in the execution of his
orders. The one whom I have named (Gen. Har-
rison) comes as near to this character as any I
can think of."

The People of the United States.—May they ever
remember that to preserve their liberties, they
must do their own voting and their own fighting."

W. H. HARRISON.

"In all ages, and in all countries, it has been
observed, that the cultivators of the soil are those
who are least willing to part with their rights, and
submit themselves to the will of a master."

W. H. HARRISON.

A Good Witness.

The following is from the Richmond En-
quirer, of 20th October, 1813, edited then
as now by Thomas Ritchie, Esq.

"We have not words to express the joy
which we feel for the victory of Harrison—
never have we seen the public pulse beat so
high."

"This gallant General has now put all his
enemies to shame. After struggling with dif-
ficulties under which an ordinary man would
have sunk; after passing through a wilder-
ness of morass and mud, so difficult of ac-
cess, that the wagon horses could not carry
provisions enough to support them during
the journey, he reached the consummation
of all his labors; repairs the vices of Hull;
wipes off the stains which he had cast upon
our arms; stands on the ruins of Malden;
muzzles the Indian war-dog, and proves to
the world, that Americans want only an op-
portunity to display the same gallantry on
the shore which they have upon the wave."

DOCTRINES OF GEN. HARRISON, LAID DOWN
IN HIS LETTER TO H. DENNY, Esq.

1st. The executive should disclaim all
control over the public monies, except under
strict and precise limitation of law.

2d. He should never attempt to influence
elections nor suffer the federal officers to
take any part in them, farther than to give
their own votes.

3d. The exercise of the veto be limited to
cases of unconstitutionality, encroachment
on the rights of the States and individuals,
or cases involving deep interest, where there
may appear to have been inadvertence or
precipitation in the action of Congress.

4th. Removals from office should not be
arbitrary, but for cause to be stated to the
Senate; if requested, at the time of nominat-
ing the successor.

5th. The President should never suffer
the influence of his office to be used for pur-
poses of a purely party character.

6th. The executive department should
not be made the source of legislation, but
that the whole business of making laws, for
the people should be left to the free and in-
dependent action of the Legislature.

All the above republican maxims are laid
down in the letter of Gen. Harrison to H.
Denny, Esq.

GEN'L HARRISON'S OPINION OF ABOLITIONISM.

"Neither the States where Slavery does
not exist, nor the Government of the United
States, can, without assumption of power,
and the violation of a solemn compact, do
anything to remove it, without the consent
of those who are immediately interested."

"Every movement which is made by the
Abolitionists in the non-slaveholding States,
is viewed by our Southern brethren as an at-
tack upon their rights, and which if persisted
in, must in the end eradicate those feelings
of attachment and affection between the
citizens of all the States which was produced
by a community of interests and dangers
in the war of the Revolution, which was the
foundation of our happy union, and by a con-
tinuation of which, it can alone be preserved.
I entreat you then, to frown upon the meas-
ures which are to produce results so much
to be deprecated."—Gen. Harrison's Speech
in Indiana, (a free State.)

The following admission is extracted from
the speech of Dr. Duncan, as published in
the Globe and other administration papers.
Duncan is pretty well known as one of the
most uncompromising Loco Focos in Con-
gress—

"I profess to be somewhat acquainted
with the history of General Harrison's polit-
ical, military, and private life. I am his
neighbor, and live in his country. AS TO
HIS PRIVATE LIFE, I KNOW OF NO
STAIN THAT FOR A MOMENT SUL-
LIES HIM."

ONE TERM.—From the People's candid-
ate.

NORTH HEND, 19th Dec. 1839.

I deem it proper at this time to renew the
assurance heretofore frequently made, that
should I be elected to the presidency, I will
under no circumstances consent to be a can-
didate for a second term.

WM. H. HARRISON.

TRUE WHIG DOCTRINE.—"ONE PRES-
IDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE
PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUB-
LIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF
THE PEOPLE.—Governor Barbour.

POETRY.

New Tippecanoe Song.
Tune—"Clar de Kitchen!"

"I was on a bright and smiling day,
About the twenty-ninth of May,
The Hoosiers were by thousands found
On Harrison's old Battle-ground;
So clar de kitchen—loco loco,
Clar de kitchen—Indiana never tire.

The Suckers came both firm and true,
The Wolverines, and Buckeyes too,
Down-easters from the land of clams,
And Crary's mare with sickle hams,
So clar de kitchen, &c.

The Old Dominion sent her sons,
Kentuck's 'Long-knives' and Rifle guns;
And many Hoosiers can declare
The true Jack Downing's self was there;
So clar de kitchen, &c.

The brave old Constitution ship,
From La Porte county made her trip,
Her masts stood high among the trees,
With streamers floating in the breeze,
So clar de kitchen, &c.

On Fort Wayne's flag you might behold,
Sub-Treas'rers too, with bags of gold,
Sam Swartwout with his eyes stretch'd wide,
And Price a tugging by his side,
So clar de kitchen, &c.

From Cambridge city you might see
A Flag—but not of Liberty;
Brave general Ponto at his prayers,
"We've met the INDIANS, and we're theirs,"
So clar de kitchen, &c.

Prince Martin Van, the great and wise,
Before a Gider barrel flies,
He takes a boat, for want of horse,
And up Salt River bends his course;
So clar de kitchen, &c.

An old bay horse was on that ground,
Upon his face "Hard Times" was found,
He raised his voice to the swamps around,
And with 'buck-horns' his head was crown'd;
So clar de kitchen, &c.

There lots of speakers you might view,
Jack Downing, and Jack Ewing too;
Our brave old Jonty Mac,
And Caleb, with his tale of a quack,
So clar de kitchen, &c.

Upon that day it was decreed
Old Tip should to the White House speed,
From kitchen drive both groom and cook,
And send the Prince to Kinderhook;
Then clar de kitchen, loco loco,
Wabash Hoosier never tire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE YOUNG BRIDE.

A SKETCH FOR THE AFFECTIONS.

Observe that slow and solemn tread, when
the young bride takes her wedded one by
the arm, and, with down cast looks, and a
heavy heart, turns her face from "sweet
home," and all its associations, which have
for years been growing and brightening and
entwining so closely around the purest and
tendrest feelings of the heart. How reluc-
tant that step, as she moves towards the car-
riage! how eloquent those tears, which rush
unbidden from the fountain!

She has just bid adieu to her home! she
has given the parting hand—the parting
kiss! With deep and struggling emotions
she has pronounced the farewell! and oh!
how fond, and yet mournful a spell this
word breathes! and perhaps the last farewell
to father mother brother and sister.

Childhood and youth, the sweet morning
of life, with its 'charm of earliest birds,' and
earliest associations, have now passed. Now
commences a new, a momentous period of
existence! Of this she is well aware. She
reads in living characters uncertainty—assu-
ming that where all was peace—where all
was happiness—where home sweet home,
was all in all unto her. But these ties, these
associations, these endearments, she has
yielded, one by one, and now she has broken
them all asunder. She has turned her face
from them all, and witness how she clings to
the arm of him for whom all these have been
exchanged!

See how she moves on; the world is be-
fore her, and a history to be written, whose
pages are to be filled up with life's loveliest
pencilings, or perhaps, with incidents of
eventful interest—of startling, fearful re-
cord!—Who can throw aside the evil, even
of threescore years and ten," for her, and
record the happy and sun-bright incidents
that shall arise in succession, to make joy-
ous and full her cup of life—that shall throw
around those embellishments of the mind
and heart that which crowns the domestic
circle with beauty and loveliness; that which
sweetens social intercourse and softens, im-
proves, and elevates the condition of soci-
ety! Or who with firm and unwavering hand
can register the hours and days of affection-
ate and silent weeping of mid-night watch-
ing? Who pen the brightest hopes—the
instances of unrequited love—the loneli-
ness and sorrow of the confiding heart—the
deep, corroding cares of the mind, when
neglected and forgotten as it were, by him
who is dearer to her than life—when all
around is sore and desolate—when the gar-
dened stores are wasted, and the wells dried
up, and the flickering blaze upon the hearth
waned, and gone out, and leaves her in sol-
itude, in silence, and in tears? But her af-
fections were not, slumber not, die not!

The brilliant skies may ahead down all
their gladdening beauties; nature array her-
self in gay flowers, bright hopes and friends,
kind friends, may greet with laughing coun-
tenances and glad hearts, but all avail
naught.—One look, one soft, affection-
ate accent, the unequivocal evidence of re-
maining love; one smile like that which wooed
and won her heart! would enkindle brighter

and deeper lovelier emotions at its fountain,
than heaven, with all its splendor, and earth,
with all its beauties and gay associations.

Oh! young man, ever be to the young
bride what thou seemest now to be, disap-
point her not! What has she not given up
for thee? What sweet ties that bound heart
to heart, hand to hand and life to life, has
she not broken off for thee? Prove thyself
worthy of all she has sacrificed: Let it
ever be her pleasure, as now, to cling with
confiding joy and love to that arm. Let it
ever be her stay, her support, and it shall be
well repaid. Here is an enduring, undying
love! Prosperity will strengthen it—adver-
sity will brighten and invigorate it, and
give to it additional lustre and loveliness!
Should the hand of disease fall upon thee,
then wilt thou behold woman's love—wo-
man's devotion! for thou wilt never witness
her spirits wax faint and drooping at thy
couch! When thine own are failing, she
will cling to thee like a sweet vine, and
diffuse around thy pillow those sweet influ-
ences and attractions that shall touch the
finest springs and nobler passions of thy
nature—that will give the impulse to life!
Her kind voice will be like music to thy
failing heart—like oil to thy wounds! Yes;
she will raise thee, restore thee, and make
thee happy, if any thing less than an angel's
arm can do it!

POLITICAL.

From the Memphis Enquirer.

HERE THEY COME!

A Savannah paper gives the names
of 78 voters, who have seceded
from the administration in a single
county of Georgia, within the last
two months.

"LEBANON, VA., May 11, 1840.

To the Editor of the S. W. Virginian.

SIR.—The Richmond Enquirer
seems determined, by flattery and
force, to carry the country of Rus-
sell for Van Buren. We, the un-
dersigned, see our names on the
Van Buren Committee of Vigilance
published in the Enquirer of the
31st of March.—We wish through
the medium of your paper, to dis-
claim all connexion with the party
and to inform Mr. Ritchie, and all
others concerned, that we are deci-
dedly in favor of General Wm. H.
Harrison for President.

A. F. HENDRICKS,
DAVID MUNSEY,
JEREMIAH MUNSEY,
G. W. JOHNSON,
NELSON GRAY,
ROLING G. REDWINE.

If our locofoco friends are not
satisfied with the above refutation
of their assertion that there are no
changes from the administration to
the Harrison Whig party, we will
give them a touch of the same qual-
ity nearer home. Here are seven
hard-handed MECHANICS of Fayette
county, who neither hold nor seek
office. Hear what they say in the
premises:

"It having been asserted at dis-
tant places that there are no chan-
ges in Fayette county from the
support of Mr. Van Buren to that
of the Whig candidate, General
Harrison, we, the undersigned, do
hereby declare and make known
to all concerned, that we have heret-
ofore supported the Van Buren
party, up to the last state election;
and we also declare that we shall
vote for William H. Harrison and
John Tyler for President at the
election in November next.

R. C. ELLIS,
WILLIAM GOWEN,
S. B. CLARK,
E. B. CONDREY,
JOHN H. GRIDER,
ENOCH ARCHER,
THOMAS WARDE."

The La Grange Whig, from
which we copy the above, says—
"We know of several others who
have abandoned the party and will
vote for Harrison, and there are
some who will no longer support
Mr. Van Buren, but have not posi-
tively determined to support the
opposition candidates." And yet
say our opponents, "there are no
changes! We agree with them,
that there are no changes—"WHICH
ANY HONEST MAN NEED REGRET!"

Show us a man, who inti-
mates that Gen. Harrison is a cow-
ard, and we will show you a man,

that you may kick with